

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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## LISTING MANHATTANS.

THE question has arisen if the present revival of Manhattan is going to result in a crop of wildcats. Some say it is. Others, who have a better understanding of the situation, say it cannot. The judgment of the public must solve the issue. So far as the San Francisco Stock Exchange is concerned there will be no recognition of wildcats or any zoological specimen that carries claws and teeth. The San Francisco exchange is committed to a constructive policy that helps the struggling miner to develop his property and at the same time protects the investor, whose money contributes to development. A wildcat cannot always be defined by the man at a distance from the property. The ground may not be prospected as thoroughly as some would wish, but every dividend paying mine was at one time a prospect and had to go through the trials and skepticism accompanying the introduction of a new security to the attention of investors or speculators. There is a difference between the two, although in the mining game the definition is not as sharply defined as in some other forms of promotion. No property can be regarded as investment until it is on a dividend paying basis with the positive assurance of longevity arising from a comprehensive system of underground work or sufficient to guarantee continuance of the profits long enough for the stockholders to secure something more than a return of their original commitment. As a risk a prospect may often be more favorably regarded than some dividend paying mines, on the chance that it will some day repay the stockholders a greater percentage than the original amount staked on the group of claims opening into a mine that will make the first holders far richer than any speculative stock. The Tonopah Mining company is an apt illustration of this principle. The average was bought at a time when the potentialities of the territory were largely speculative, but the men who furnished the money for extensive development did so with their eyes open and by the exercise of their personal judgment. The result is seen in the fact that in the course of thirteen years the company has paid out something over \$14,000,000 in dividends on a capitalization of \$1,000,000 and still has assets worth infinitely more than the original investment. Where the money is placed in the ground there is always the possibility of gaining a more generous return than may be reasonably expected from any other industrial corporation working under normal conditions. This is the guiding principle of the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Any company proposing to float stock for sale to the general public that is able to prove to the satisfaction of the board of governors that the money raised from this sale of stock, is to be applied legitimately to development, will be listed, and on the strength of this listing, the public will have the knowledge that the major portion of the funds secured from the sale of stock will be employed in such a way that it will lead to the enhancement of the stock, providing the property develops and proves equal to the expectations of the promoters. The only chance taken under these circumstances is that the mineralization may not reach the point where it will make returns commensurate with the investment. If the money is legitimately applied, no fault can be found with the promoters and the buyer takes an equal risk with the men back of the company. The rule of the exchange is that where it is learned that the greater percentage of the subscribed funds are to be used for lining the pockets of the promoters instead of development, then that property will not receive the support or recognition of the exchange by public endorsement. In other words, to use an expressive phrase of the speculative world, no property will be rejected where the stockholders "get a run for their money." That is all a man wants at any time, and usually he is satisfied with the result whenever this condition is met.

## BURY THE HAMMER.

THIS is the time for all alert Tonopah and Nevada men to get together for the good of their country. They should begin by burying the hammer and stop knocking interests in which they have no concern of which, perhaps, may conflict with some of their own ventures. The spectacular regeneration of Manhattan has thus far been the theme for this suggestion with the hope that it will be taken to heart by every individual having the welfare of the state in consideration. The resurrection of a dormant camp is always filled with examples of quick profit-making that arouse the cupid and avarice of others who were not happy enough to be included in the category of those who demonstrated their faith by buying when stocks were low and prospects not nearly so alluring as they are today. Some of these people are unscrupulous and not averse to feathering their own nests at the expense of their dearest friends through circulating slanderous reports designed to injure those whose foresight and daring are doing their share in bringing back old properties of merit. Sinister innuendo circulated in confidence will do more damage than outspoken condemnation. Cunningly devised rumors of intangible character can seldom be traced to their source and therefore cannot be controverted. Thus the forked tongue of malice poisons the mind and the deadly undermining process begins. Public confidence is a capricious quality that cannot be reckoned with for any length of time when it is assailed by unseen forces. Playing fast and loose will never hold a friendship and the play of the knocker generally ends in repelling capital. If a people are united in extending unanimous support to new enterprises they can easily disarm the hammer wielders by boldly challenging furtive reports and demanding the defamers to bring forth their facts.

Two years ago Goldfield had an experience of that kind. Eleven companies, strongly financed and with no intention of offering stock for popular subscription, were about to begin deep mining when the anvil chorus got busy with such a clatter that all of the eleven companies were scared into losing their bank accounts and departing for districts where they would not incur hidden hostility in opening up ore bodies. When capital is invited to any district the people of that district should be the last to lend ear to malicious falsehoods. The present movement should engender a get-together spirit to drive the hammer wielders into oblivion before they become a menace to the community.

## CLIPPED AND CREDITED.

The Kaiser wouldn't find Mexico an ally, but allyability.—Detroit Press.

It is easy to advise people what to do. They take all the risk.—Toledo Blade.

German friendship is apparently on a par with German silver. Detroit Free Press.

Toronto reports that potatoes are plentiful in Canada. But Canada is at war.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The kaiser is reported to have a chill, but the allies can discover no sign that it is in his feet.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Now, if woman suffrage could be put out as a rider on some big bill, it could get through and become a law.—Birmingham Ledger.

There will be no relief for the Arkansas man when he roosts on his rail fence during high water. The governor has signed the "bone-dry" bill.—Portland Oregonian.

Judge Miller caused a sensation in Mobile because he told the grand jury that the laws should be enforced. The idea seemed new and radical to Mobile.—Birmingham Ledger.

# COMMISSIONS IN ARMY ARE OPEN TO CIVILIANS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 24.—The grade of second lieutenant in the officers reserve corps of the army has been thrown open by Secretary Baker to men without any military experience whatever, provided they are physically and mentally adapted to military life. An urgent plea has been sent out to men between 21 and 32 years all over the country to send in applications for commissions with assurances that the army will supply after enrollment the military training necessary to fit them for duty. Under the national defense act, the corps should be able to furnish officers for a force of 1,000,000 volunteers in war time and also serve as a reservoir from which additional officers for the regular army could be drawn at need. Less than 1000 men have been given reserve commissions in the line, despite the fact that the law has been in operation for more than eight months. Applications are coming in slowly and army officers are using every means in their power to attract young men to this service as a patriotic duty.

There appears to be no lack of men desiring to serve in the staff corps reserve, such as the engineer corps, the quartermasters division and the medical service. Enough commissions in these corps have been issued to provide the special arms for a million troops. It is fighting men who are lacking, line officers who may look for service at the front in time of war. Army officers believe the failure to fill up this reserve is due only to lack of information as to the requirements, for it is the fighting lines that are attractive to young men in war time. Eventually the reserve officers training corps, composed of units at universities, schools and colleges, will provide more than 6000 men a year, it is estimated, for reserve commissions. The first fruits of this scheme for educating reserve officers, how-

into the reserve. In all probability many of these will be required for regular army commission, reducing the reserve strength by that much.

The law prescribes that no man shall be commissioned in the reserve without having passed examination. The war department has realized that lack of previous military training of any kind is probably preventing young men past their college days from making application. For that reason every effort has been ever, will not come until 1918 and then not more than 3000 junior officers can be expected to be turned made to make it known throughout the country that military experience is not required. Men will be commissioned who have never worn a uniform or faced a drill sergeant. The army will gladly undertake to furnish those who are otherwise suitable, with the necessary professional training after they have entered the service.

This applies, however, only to the grade of second lieutenant. First lieutenants, captains, and majors must show previous military experience to earn their commissions. The heavy responsibilities for the care of troops that goes with such grades necessitates this restriction.

To those who receive commissions, the summer training camps of the army will be open and they will receive travel allowances and pay that will more than offset any expense to which they may be put. Only a simple field uniform is required for reserve officers, involving little expense, and the government assumes this cost also, eventually. In war time reserve officers would be required to report for duty either in person or by letter, as he may direct, to the commanding general of the department in which they reside. They will be assigned to regular or volunteer regiments, as the occasion warrants, and when called out will receive the full pay and allowances of their grade in the regular service.

## THROWING A BOOMERANG.

Easy to Learn and is More of a Knack Than a Science.

The boomerang is thrown overhead. Grasping the small end in his right hand, the man moves his hand backward as far as he can over the shoulder; then he brings it forward with all the force possible, letting the boomerang slip from his grasp when his hand is well forward in front.

Throwing the boomerang is more of a knack than a science. It may be learned by any American or European who gives the time and patience for practice. However, only native Australians acquire marked ability in making the boomerang turn exactly where they wish. The natives are not averse to using the boomerang as an American policeman uses his night stick. The native has the advantage over the "cop." He can deal an effective blow without being near the victim.

One of the most interesting implements used by the native Australian is

the woomera or spear thrower. The spear thrower resembles a rubber plant leaf with its edges turned upward. At the pointed end there is a barb or hook against which the native places the butt of his spear. In this way he can get considerable additional power for throwing the spear because of the increased purchase.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Uses For Viscose. By converting cellulose, one of the elements of wood, into a gelatinous material known as viscose, a wide field is opened up for the utilization of wood waste, and a new line of products, varying all the way from sausage casings to tapestry, is added to the already lengthy list.

Party Affiliation. "Pa. what's meant by 'party affiliation'?" "That's a term used by diplomatic persons to conceal the real motive which prompts men to hang together in the hope of sharing in the spoils of office."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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